

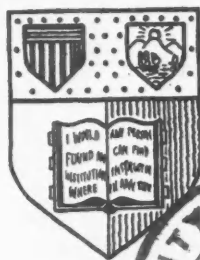
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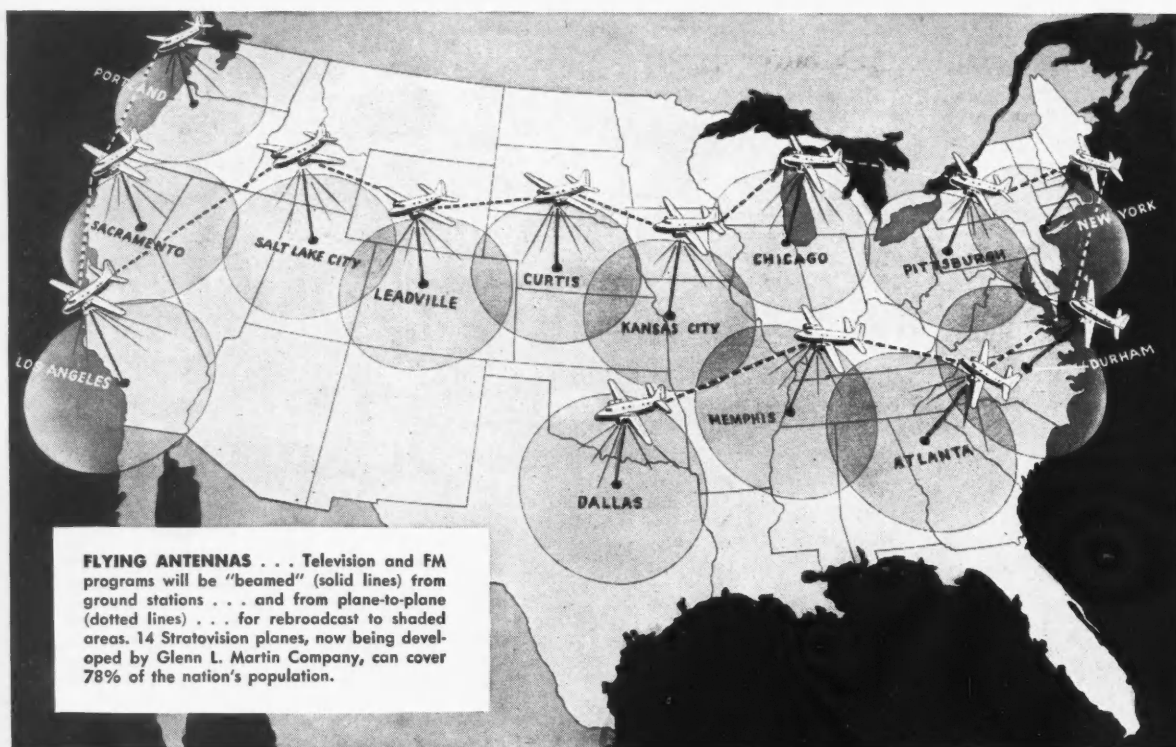
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November, 1945

Number One

Cornell

Countryman





## How Westinghouse STRATOVISION took the final headache out of Television and FM

**E**VEN before the war ended, Television and FM transmitting and receiving equipment had reached a high degree of perfection. But a final difficulty remained—the problem of broadcasting such programs on a nationwide basis.

Because of the ultra-high frequencies employed, Television and FM waves travel only in straight, "line-of-sight" direction. They do not bend around the earth's surface . . . as do those of standard-band radio.

This limits the range of a Television or FM station to a *maximum* of 50 miles—even when perched atop the tallest building.

A chain of radio-relay stations across the country—or coaxial cables spanning the nation—have been proposed as a solution. But these are terrifically expensive and, worse yet, cause serious distortion of long distance programs.

Now, at last, Westinghouse research engineers have discovered

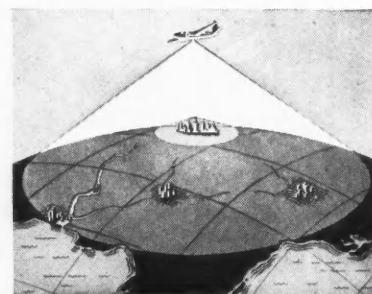
a practical solution through "STRATOVISION"—broadcasting Television and FM programs from planes flying six miles high in the stratosphere!

At this altitude, a single Stratovision plane can cover an area 422 miles in diameter . . . 103,000 square miles . . . approximately the combined area of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Westinghouse engineers predict that 14 of these flying broadcasting stations can transmit 4 Television and 5 FM programs simultaneously to 78% of the nation's population.

The conception and planning of Stratovision broadcasting are a tribute to the ingenuity and engineering "know-how" of Westing-

house radio technicians . . . gained through producing \$400,000,000 worth of Radar and radio equipment for our armed forces.



**HERE'S THE SECRET . . .** Stratovision broadcasting, serving an area of 103,000 square miles, will require only 1/50th as much power as a 50 kilowatt ground transmitter covering only 7,900 square miles. That's why a single Stratovision plane can easily carry and power the equipment needed for simultaneously transmitting 4 Television and 5 FM programs.

# Westinghouse

PLANTS IN 25 CITIES OFFICES EVERYWHERE

Tune in: JOHN CHARLES THOMAS—Sunday, 2:30 pm, EST, NBC.  
TED MALONE—Monday through Friday, 11:45 am, EST, American Network

## The Cornell Countryman

Member of the Agricultural College Magazines, Associated  
Founded 1903 Incorporated 1914

Published Monthly from November to June by students of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell University. Entered as Second Class matter at the Post Office, Ithaca, New York. Printed by Norton Printing Co. The subscription rate is one dollar a year or three years for two dollars; single copies 15 cents.

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## Welcome Everyone!

No winter storm, no summer heat  
Can still the sound of students' feet  
The co-ed stroll, the manly stride  
O'er Cornell's campus, grand and wide.

Once more we gather in the halls  
Now filled with noise and friendly  
calls  
Renew our friendships, old and dear  
And welcome students new this year.

For those who from victorious fight  
Have now returned and earned the  
right  
To learn, to seek, to rest, to strive.  
We're glad to see this day arrive.

Many old familiar faces  
Found in well-remembered places  
At Willard Straight we'll meet and mix  
Through '45 and '46.

—J.W.

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Front cover cut is courtesy of National Girl Scouts





...THAT'S WHY THERE'S A

# BEACON Service Representative

*in your neighborhood...*

Robert North, Beacon Dealer; R. F. Warne, Beacon Service Representative, and others are shown selecting pullets for housing on the Shubert Poultry Farm, Franklin, New York.

We can make, and sell to our customers, the finest feeds possible for us to produce—but without the follow-through of scientific methods in every aspect of poultry-raising—it will be unprofitable for the feeder. That's the reason for the extensive Beacon Service Organization. If our customers don't make money—we'll not be in business long.

This year marks our twenty-fifth anniversary. That in itself is unimportant. But twenty-five years of steady expansion—*due to increased profits for Beacon Feeders*—that's a record to be proud of!

with vigilant, never-ceasing scientific experimentation. We learn how to make better feeds—how to care better for birds—and we pass that information on to our customers in two ways. First—through high-quality Beacon Feeds. Second—through the free services of the experts who are Beacon Service Representatives. Wherever Beacon Feeds are sold—you'll learn about the Beacon Service Representative. Wherever he is at work—you'll find a successful, profitable poultry plant—employing the latest knowledge of the great Beacon Research Laboratories!

The Beacon story is one of service. It starts

**THE BEACON MILLING CO., INC.**  
Cayuga, N. Y.



## FEED THE BEACON SYSTEM





Control Field Trials of Hereford Sweet Corn Stocks. The farmer can send seeds for testing on Experiment Station acres instead of using his own fields for long and costly experiments.

## Next to Men and Guns Comes Seeds

by W. B. Ward

American research flows from Geneva, New York to Geneva, Switzerland, and from Ithaca, New York to Ithaca, Greece. Wrapped in a packet of seeds that an UNRRA representative, for example, hands to a farmer in Greece may be some guaranties of goodness from a Cornell University laboratory. Or a Russian farmer may be sowing seeds that research workers in Geneva, New York (in the Experiment Station under Cornell's direction) have tested for worth in New York State.

The Experiment Stations at Geneva and Ithaca, New York, cannot stamp seed packets with labels that "these will grow in Geneva, Switzerland or Ithaca, Greece," but the Stations can help to guarantee, within reasonable limits, that the seeds in the packets are what the commercial labels claim they are. The services of the seed-testing laboratory are available to both farmers and commercial seedsmen. During 1944 a total of 15,373 samples of seed were submitted for testing. This was a record number, for the war has boomed the seed-testing business. Complete seed analyses and tests are requested not only for seeds to be shipped abroad but also for seed stocks to be used at military posts in this country. Of the number tested last year more than 14 per cent of the nine chief field, forage, and grain crop seeds were found unfit for use. The heavy losses saved New York State farmers are enough to show the value of the laboratory, but when a crop failure in a foreign country may mean starvation for thousands, the real value of seed research becomes evident.

### New Discoveries

Behind the seed-testers are the

plant breeders. Their work must come first. Trials over many years on the kinds of plants—both for animals and for human beings—that are best suited to New York State's growing conditions has its results, strangely enough, in Russia, Greece, Italy, and other foreign countries. The researchers experiment endlessly and carefully to find which kinds of plants will grow best where. Temperature must be considered, and rainfall, whether seasons and days are short or long, whether elevations are high or low—all the varied growing conditions that characterize the parts of New York State. Whether those seeds will grow well in Greece or will keep well in Switzerland, for example, depends on how closely the many conditions in those far-off places resemble those here where the seeds are labeled. A few reports have been received. Later, after farmers have had a few seasons of sowing in peace, more reports may come in. For it is only by learning just which crops, grown from the New York seeds, flourished and which ones failed that the Cornell scientists can choose the best seeds to send abroad.

F. P. Bussell of the Plant Breeding Department at Cornell recently sent 19 samples of corn hybrids to a Cornell graduate, Paul Allen, who is now working with farmers of Southern Europe in a program of agricultural rehabilitation. Last year Cayuga soybeans were shipped to Russia from Cornell. All these shipments bear explanations of the kinds of environment needed to make the seeds grow. For example, the Cayuga soybeans, as the Cornell scientists discovered by research, need to be in a 1600- to 1800-foot elevation; they need cool weather; they will flourish even when the growing season is short. The Russians now have available the

specifications they need as to just where this kind of soybean can be expected to do well.

Many other experiments on seeds are constantly being carried out and they will have far-reaching results in other countries as well as here. Recent ones deal with such fundamental problems as the physiology of germination, the control of disease in seed stocks by treatments and other methods, studies on differences in regional adaptation for hybrid sweet corns, cabbage-breeding, and methods of seed storage.

### Big Things In Little Packages

Next to men and guns come seeds. This was true during the fighting in Europe and is just as true now. For victory in Europe does not bring the end of hunger there; in fact, it multiplies the problems, for it puts upon the already over-burdened Allied resources an added task of feeding millions of friends and foes alike. The economy of sending seeds instead of food cargoes is the difference between a single 10,000-ton cargo carrying eight million pounds of seed and nine hundred 10,000-ton cargoes carrying the food produced from eight million pounds of seed. The seeds cost six million dollars. They produce two billion dollars worth of food.

Two ounces of tomato seed will cover an acre—with a yield of 10 tons of tomatoes. One pound of cabbage seed, carefully planted, can produce 75 tons of cabbages. A pound of carrot seed is enough, when growing conditions are favorable, to produce 10 tons of root. And so on through the catalog,—which explains why seed packets have been tucked in the captain's cabin when bottom space was tight. And explains how an American soldier happened to find two bags of seeds enclosed in a tank just off the boat. Because so much emerges from so little, seeds have a high shipping priority and for the same reason the American seed industry is trying frantically to get a bigger seed production than ever before.



Control field trials of Detroit dark red beets show whether seeds were correctly labelled.

#### A New Job for the United States

The task of supplying liberated areas with seeds has fallen upon the United States. There was a time, at the end of World War I, when four-fifths of the globe's seed beds flourished in Holland, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Rumania, and Morocco. This situation was abruptly changed when Germany crossed the Maginot Line and the seed acres of the world were turned up by Nazi spurs. Then it became the job of American seedsmen to expand their small industry into a seed bag for the world.

Last year, 18 million pounds of vegetable seed were shipped to our allies and to our armed services abroad. That meant only 5 per cent of the total vegetable-seed production in this country. To Americans it is a drop in the seed bag. To our Allies it is life itself.

The largest quantity of vegetable seeds has been going to Russia. Axis occupation put a temporary end to 40 per cent of Russia's agriculture. With their "breadbasket" regained, Russia needed seeds for a cropland nearly one-fifth of the total United States acreage in crops. Scorched, gutted battlefields are already converted into productive fields sown with American seeds.

#### Beans Aren't Just Beans

Although the southern tip of Russia would about hit Philadelphia on our United States map, Russia has great variation in climate. That is why it is so important to send the right kinds of seed, and the better varieties

and strains; and that is why the cool-weather, short-season soybeans from Cornell may be expected to flourish in many parts of Russia.

There are almost 12 million "home gardeners" in the Soviet Union. In the spring of 1945, the Moscow victory gardeners sowed about 14 tons of American vegetable seeds—the gift of Russian War Relief.

Every lot of seed that is submitted by the commercial seedsmen to the government for export abroad must meet high standards for germination and purity. Indirectly, the research of scientists like those at Cornell and Geneva, but multiplied throughout the United States, has helped make these seeds pass those tests for excellence.

#### Have We Enough Seeds?

The production of many seeds has doubled, or even tripled. Because of the cooperation of the seed industry and with the background of knowledge fostered by years of research in universities and experiment stations, the United States can meet almost all the current demands for vegetable seeds. But the supplies to meet emergencies and unforeseen requirements are not ample yet and may decline in 1945. Excessive rain or burning drouth for just part of a season may upset all the calculations.

Vegetable seeds are only half the story. Seeds for crops not for human consumption are a crucial matter too. What makes the problem more difficult is that the choice between food and seed is hard. When prices go up the farmer is forced to feed his hay

to livestock rather than let it go to seed. You can't always have your feed and seed too.

#### Speed Is Important

The process of getting the shipments of both kinds of seeds across must begin months before the seeds are used. If there is a break anywhere in the chain of planting, harvesting, testing, storage, and shipping the seeds may arrive too late for the sowing. That might mean, to our allies, the difference between living and dying.

The Russians and other allies have tried to show their appreciation for the seeds by a return in kind. Their scientists have been working on American seed varieties to obtain new ones through crop breeding and selection. Long before this war the Russian and American farmers "crossed furrows." The best wheat that waves in American fields comes from seed introduced by Mark Alfred Carlton from Russia. Ninety per cent of our bread derives from grain of Russian origin.

That sounds like the kind of world we need, where ships transport seeds instead of soldiers and guns, and scientists can improve varieties instead of booby traps.

#### TWO PORK CHOPS

William H. Glasson, '96

Father, Mother, Jane and Bill  
All expected to eat their fill  
So Mother rose early and went to the shops  
All she brought home was two pork chops.

Mother tried vainly to buy some tripe  
An aid in stopping that hungry gripe  
No beef or veal could she find in the shops  
But only those two, thin, lean pork chops.

The fat from the chops was used with the beans  
As a dish for folks with limited means  
The bones were given to hungry pup, Rover  
His regular meat was feeding a soldier.

No lawful steaks within ceiling prices  
Makes mother seek some new devices  
To have them say "It's swell, it's tops"  
To a meal with only two pork chops.

## A Coke at J. P.'s

Tucked away on the western shore of Beebe Lake a small brown and white building blends in smoothly with the wooded hollow. A fitting monument to the changes of time and college life, it cannot be viewed from the main campus, nor can it be seen until you start up the walk toward the front door. Often months pass before new freshmen, living far from Beebe Lake, ever know of the building's existence. Only the highest windows of the girls' dorms give a view of it. The structure is neither large, pretentious, nor very famous. It is known rather ingloriously as "Japes." Cornell co-eds once referred to it as "J.P.'s." Way back in the long ago, it was known as the "Johnny Parson Club."

Behind that simple phrase "Let's have a coke at Japes" there lies a long and interesting tale, for the Club is old. Additions to the original structure and modern installments have kept it up-to-date. The heavy solid wood furniture has remained ever since the opening. A telephone and juke box were later installed. No fire has ever marred the wooden framework. The noise of construction was heard only once—when the floor space was doubled. Much of its old glamour has been lost, but a new atmosphere pervades the place. The club itself has passed through various stages of evolution and so has the sentiment which attaches itself to all such college spots.

Let's go back to the beginning, to the two men who were most responsible for the building of "Japes." In the early 1900's, a young man, Johnny Parson, was stationed here as an instructor in the College of Engineering. An ardent lover of winter activities, he held a special enthusiasm for lake sports, being one of the better skaters of the day. Johnny Parson designated himself as a one man committee for improving Beebe Lake, enhancing its possibilities, and increasing the lure of winter lake activities. His desire to make Beebe a more important spot on the campus would perhaps never have been wholly fulfilled, even with the aid of trusts, donations, and gifts, had it not been for the help of another important figure on the Cornell campus.

Romeyn Berry, then graduate manager of the Athletic Association, wanted to create a restaurant which at the time neither Cornell nor Ithaca could boast of possessing. He felt that an exclusive dining room was needed in the vicinity, a "tony" place where good food and service could be had; a dining room that would be the last word in swank.

So Johnny Parson and Romeyn Berry combined forces. With the help of students in the Architectural College, a competition for the Senior Class was arranged. The winner would have the honor of seeing his plan used for actual construction. The best design was chosen and used, with modifications, for the erection of the new restaurant. When it became time to select a name for the novel club, the ancient practice of honoring the dead was forgotten, and under the auspices of the Athletic Association, praise for the living was bestowed upon Johnny Parson. "The name was inescapable because it was Prof. Johnny Parson '99 who had discovered and developed Beebe Lake as a place for winter sports and who for years had run the skating on his own energy and responsibility."\*

And so, in 1922 the Johnny Parson Club was erected. It combined the ideas of both its founders, a swank restaurant for the elite upstairs, and a warming room for the skating parties on the lower floor. Upstairs, hot luncheon and dinner were served by Negro waiters; the checks were in keeping with the atmosphere. Downstairs in the Big Red Room, groups of cold and weary skaters clumped around on icy blades to warm up for a few minutes, sing a few songs, and then return to the lake.

But the swank didn't work. After the first great boom always accorded a new enterprise, the clientele slipped swiftly away. College students neither could nor would pay the prices demanded. Their need could be satisfied elsewhere, and the upper half of "J.P.'s" became a financial problem to

\*From "Genesis of the J.P." by Romeyn Berry.

the Athletic Association. Gradually more of a tea room service was developed, and with the addition of a radio, the club survived. On this basis, the AA continued to manage it as best they could.

Then came a change in the Athletic Association. Jim Lynah succeeded Berry as manager, and new policies went into effect. The Johnny Parson Club was a financial headache, and jurisdiction over it was soon released by the Athletic Association. The University accepted it, and in turn, suggested that it become an activity of Willard Straight Hall. Their Board of Managers accepted it, and a new era was started. That was more than five years ago. For a while both Willard Straight and the Athletic Association ran it jointly, but by 1938 "the Straight" had assumed complete control. Since it was largely a matter of food service, the Manager of Dining Rooms was most responsible for its future as a branch of W.S.

From a restaurant for the elite, it came to be a gathering spot for the college students, more of a social center like its guardian, Willard Straight Hall. Emphasis was placed upon recreation for co-eds especially, since the girls' dorms surround the area. A juke box was installed about that time, 1938, and a self service policy went into effect. Kitchen facilities for hot meals were limited, and the soda fountain increased in importance. In the summer of 1940 an extra wing was built extending the floor space further out over the lake. The walls were repainted, and plans were made for increasing the attractiveness of the Big Red Room. A "murals-and-decorating committee" began to beautify the walls. Two years ago the murals were completed, but the Big Red Room still has not become a favorite spot for Cornellians to gather.

(Continued on page 12)





## Click at College

By Marjorie A. Saunders, Cornell '47

*(Note: This article was written on the basis of my own experiences as the graduate of a small high school and as a member of the class of 1947 at Cornell University. It is especially for girls from farms and small towns for whom adjustment at college is more difficult than it is for city girls. It covers the knowledge that this group lacks to insure happy college life.)*

New faces, new courses, new names, new rooms, and a new life! It takes more than a straight-A high school record and a Central-hi achievement award to make the grade at college. Come November, it's time for each member of the class of 1949 to gather clothes, courses, conversation, and above all courage to complete these prerequisites to a happy college life, before she starts to carve her niche at her alma mater.

Potential B.W.O.C.s (big women on the campus) should remember that:

**It pays to be friendly.** The girl who will go places in college is the one who knows and likes people. How does she get to know people? She's friendly. The first day is the time to start a friendliness campaign. There may be a homesick girl on the corridor who needs a few cheerful words, and she will remember who offered them. There is no sense for a girl to wait until neighbors visit her. Probably they are also waiting. The girl who hides in her room and waits to be found may still be hidden at the end of four years! The one who starts things is remembered.

Large campuses sometimes appear unfriendly because there are so many persons who never meet one another. To be friendly doesn't mean that a girl has to give the old tooth-paste-ad smile to everyone she meets. That is too hard on the face muscles. It does mean that she should speak to everyone she has met or sees often, the senior class president or the maid who cleans her room. To remember a name and face is a good way to get started on the road to success. Everyone likes to be remembered.

**Clothes make the woman.** Simplicity is the watchword in clothing. College girls go easy on the jewelry but agree that a string of pearls will dress-up sweaters as well as the best date dress. Whether dresses, shoes, or jewelry, it is best to sacrifice quantity for quality. One good dress is worth four cheap ones, since lots of people meet only once. They will remember what a girl had on at that time and how she looked: how do they know if it is her only costume or if she has ten



Potential B.W.O.C.

more in the closet at home? An outfit that fits well, that is attractive on the wearer, and suited to the occasion gives any woman a sense of security and quality.

The old arguments for and against a girdle can be settled easily. Unless the girl has a figure to arouse the envy of a Venus it is an essential part of her wardrobe. Sloppy socks are worse than none at all. Stretched out tops that drag in the mud are as ruinous to a perfect appearance as are wrinkled skirts, loose buttons, and dirty collars. The smart girl buys with her eyes open, be it a hair ribbon or a winter coat. Individual coloring, figure problems, and the type of girl she is, are all considered when the best dressed woman on campus plans her wardrobe. The best player on the basketball team would look rather silly if she tried to be well dressed in a fussy, frilly afternoon frock which would do nothing but make her look uncomfortable and out of place. It is a good idea to save some of the clothing budget until the girl arrives at college. Every college has its own fads and campus styles and she will probably want to include these in her closet.

**Good grooming means good looks.** Grooming starts from the top of the head. A young woman's mane, be it long or short, cannot be kept under control without conscientious care. A good permanent can be a wonderful

help to keep hair in place but if abused it is worse than none at all. It is not an end in itself but simply the means to an end, which means that it needs a nightly round with a good stiff hairbrush and a few well made pin curls to insure neat, well-groomed hair in the morning. Metal curlers tend to make the hair curly or even kinky, while pin curls will leave a soft, natural head of curls and waves. Dirty hair is not attractive in any style hair-do and can be prevented by a weekly dip and a good rinse with plenty of water. Simplicity goes for hair styles, too, and outlaws upsweeps for campus wear, except at formal dances. Simplicity goes for flowers and other doodads too. When it comes to nail polish the best policy is to adopt a strictly on or off plan. As for complexions, there's no better beauty treatment than a well-balanced diet and plenty of soap and water. A well-groomed girl will not show off to best advantage unless she stands, sits, walks, and moves with poise and confidence. A straight back, a chin held high, and grace in movement are the devices for the college girl to use to become known as poised and well-mannered. Good grooming ends at the tips of the toes. It doesn't take long to keep those shoes clean; and oh! what a difference a shine makes!

**Classes aren't a bore.** The college girl would be surprised what she

could learn from classes, if she gave them a chance. The whole solution lies in being interested. The miss who listens five minutes and then watches the sailor across the aisle five minutes, can't expect to get anything from a psychology lecture, at least not in terms of book knowledge. References are given to be read. The girl who "just can't understand the course" might remember that. There are things to be learned from even the dulllest course, and since the instructor is only half the class and the students are the other half it can be polished up a bit through student effort.

Apple-polishing is out. It may work on some instructors but the "apple-polisher" is the outcast of student society. Sincere questions rate a hearing; the professors are human and should be treated as friends and superiors, but the smart girl stops there. Interest can be shown by doing assignments and by a good attendance at classes. There's no need to rush the poor instructor off his feet with a string of insignificant questions in hopes of an A for effort. Friends are more important than are marks.

**There's more to college than books.** The best college schedules are those that juggle studies, dates, and activities. A concentration in studies may mean election to a scholastic honor society, concentration in dates to a social society, or concentration in activities to an honorary-activities society; but a well-balanced program which includes some of each means a well adjusted woman.

Half of college is to learn to get along with others. The way to learn this is to work with them, play with them, and study with them. A job at college is worth more than the financial assistance it provides. It is a lesson in life itself and provides valuable experience for after college. Extra-curricular activities should be looked over carefully before a girl makes a decision as to the ones in which she wants to participate. One or two, chosen in keeping with her talents and interests, will satisfy her more than will four rushed into without thought as to what she wanted to get from them and what she could offer to them.

Dates at college are different. Blind dates, which may have been frowned on in the home town, are the accepted thing, especially on campuses with army and navy training programs. Here again fools rush in, while the smart girl finds out a little about the date before she consents. No matter how nice he is, she will be uncomfortable all evening to find her 5 feet 7 inches towering over her date's 5 feet 3 inches.

**Health cannot be replaced.** Sleep has been defined as that quantity which a college student hears little about and gets even less of. If the wasted minutes and hours during the day were used they would add up to extra minutes and hours for sleep. There are times when work piles up and the only solution is to give up some beauty rest, but this can be held to a minimum. Dark circles under the eyes are not attractive, so if for no other reason than for beauty's sake, the college girl should be sure to get her nightly allotment of sleep. A tired mind is little better than no mind at all.

Teeth suffer when a student starts to college. Vacations are short and the dentist becomes a forgotten man. Many a set of pearly ivories has been known to deteriorate through four years of lax care. Those who are interested in eating after college will take care of their choppers.

Members of the class of '49 will watch the calories closely if they want to prevent the ten or more pounds usually gained by college freshmen. Hot fudge sundaes and chocolate milk shakes may be favorites for the stomach at the college milk bar, but orange juice will do more for the figure and complexion.

#### COMPETS WANTED

Cornell Countryman Office

Monday, November 12—4:30 p.m.  
4th Floor — Roberts Hall

Editorial — Business

Radio — Art

Circulation — Publicity

**Those who are interested will interest others.** Everyone wants to be popular. To act bored and disinterested is a first step to unpopularity. To show interest in another's work is the first step to popularity. Everyone has something to offer to make the world a better place and the smart girls find out what others have before they present their own bit. In this way they can be assured of an audience for their contributions from the people they encouraged.

To learn to play bridge will bridge many a gap. In college dormitories, at parties, or on the train going home, bridge games pop up. It is the all-college card game. The smart girl

learns to play before she starts to college since a fourth at bridge is always in demand. The girl who can be that fourth will often gain some interesting friends.

**Roommates can make or break each other.** College is often the first time a girl has a total stranger for a roommate. Used to a sister as a room-sharer at home, adjustment to this total stranger is not always easy. What happens when a studious, conscientious miss gets mated with a social butterfly? Anything can happen but one of two things usually does. They either develop a hearty dislike for the other's finer qualities and spend a miserable year as each tries to keep away from the other, or they reach a happy medium and both come out ahead. The grind can be redecorated and given a touch of the social atmosphere which is so important at college, while the social butterfly can learn that English Lit. is as important as the winter formal. It may be cold and dark at seven in the morning, but the girl who can still smile and say "good morning" is the perfect roommate. Of course it also helps if she keeps her clothes on her own side of the room, does not type term papers at two in the morning, and keeps quiet when her roommate would rather read than talk.

**The only way to find out is to ask.** Most colleges and universities have orientation programs which include letters written to freshmen by upper-classmen at the college. This is the best way to find out about the specific course the girl has chosen to enter. These "grandmothers" were once freshmen and they understand. No question is too stupid to ask. From these letters a girl can find out if the dormitory provides sheets, how much spending money is desirable, if hats are worn at teas, and what the manpower situation is. An information desk will probably be centrally located on the campus. Here is the place to find the way back to the dorm. Freshmen's questions provide excellent dinner conversation for the upper-classmen who man the desk and the more they get the better they like it. Every student should learn the college traditions. They may not function any more but every student is expected to know them.

The old proverb, "Experience is the best teacher," has its weaknesses at college. First impressions are important; they may be the only impressions. It is too late to learn from experience then. So the class of '49 will take it easy at first, and then speed ahead, full force, through four wonderful years.

# The Campus Countryman

Creation of a new Department of Extension Teaching and Information to include all the press, publications, radio, and visual aids services, public speaking, and journalism courses of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics was set up early in July.

Under consideration for several years, and in process of formation for the past several months, the new department combines functions of the former office of publication with new duties heretofore carried on by other offices within the colleges.

The Cornell deans said the new department will serve to coordinate the teaching and information services in agriculture and home economics and will place in one central office responsibility in this field of public education.

Professor William B. Ward, editor and chief of publications, is the department head and in charge of the over-all management. Mrs. Mary G. Phillips is home economics editor and Prof. G. Eric Peabody is in charge of the department's public speaking courses. Other services in the department will be headed by the following staff members: News service, Prof. J. S. Knapp; visual aids, Prof. E. S. Phillips; distribution and farm study courses, Prof. G. S. Butts; instruction, Professors Ward, Knapp, Phillips, and Mrs. Dorothy W. Thomas; bulletins, Nell B. Leonard, Dorothy C. Chase, and Fatanitza L. Schmidt, assistant editors. Prof. C. A. Taylor, who has been in charge of radio service, will spend full time on expanding the farm location service of the college and in aiding returning veterans and others planning to go on into farming.

Duties of the new department will be: To popularize and disseminate to rural and urban people constructive information on agriculture and home economics; to assist specialists and county extension agents in their work with farmers, homemakers, and 4-H club members; to keep the public informed on happenings and important information originating at the colleges; and to teach courses in journalism, oral expression, and other methods of communication for preparing students to work in agricultural, home economic, and allied occupations.

A new Division of Food Science and Technology has been set up at the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva with Dr. E. H. Stotz as its head. The program will involve investigations of interest to farmers, processors, and consumers.

Frank B. Morrison, head of the Animal Husbandry Department since 1927, has relinquished his administrative duties so he may spend full time in research, in developing new publications in livestock production, and in teaching graduate students.

His successor as head of the department, effective October 1, was Dr. Kenneth L. Turk, professor of animal husbandry and in charge of dairy cattle work.

A world authority on feeding and nutrition of livestock, Professor Morrison is best known for the internationally-used text "Feeds and Feeding," which has been translated into Spanish, Russian, and Portuguese. Authorization for issuing these books has been on a non-profit basis.

Professor Morrison expects to rewrite "Feeds and Feeding" and revise the Morrison Feeding Standards for livestock. He will prepare a series of encyclopaedic handbooks on livestock production for use in the United States and foreign countries, and, in addition will develop and teach a graduate course in livestock feeding and applied animal nutrition at the College of Agriculture.

Prof. Morrison surveyed livestock development problems in the Philippine Islands at the request of its government in 1937, and during the past three years was an advisor for the Near East Foundation in developing livestock rehabilitation and improvement programs in Greece and other Balkan countries.

His successor as head of the animal husbandry department, Dr. Turk, was

a staff member from 1934 to 1938 when he went to the Univ. of Maryland as professor of dairy husbandry, becoming head of that department in 1940. He was recalled to Cornell early in 1944 to take charge of the dairy cattle work.

At Maryland, Dr. Turk had supervision of all research and instruction in both dairy production and dairy manufacturing, as well as responsibility for dairy extension and regulatory work under the Maryland dairy inspection law. He is well known to New York dairymen from his four years of service as dairy extension specialist at Cornell.

A native of Mt. Vernon, Missouri, he was reared on a general livestock and grain farm. He was graduated from the Univ. of Missouri in 1930, majoring in dairy and animal husbandry, and entered the graduate school of Cornell that fall on a fellowship from the Holstein-Friesian Association. He received the M.S. degree in 1931 and the Ph.D. in 1934, later being appointed extension instructor and then assistant professor.

Dr. Turk has taken a prominent part in the American Dairy Science Association and the American Society of Animal Production. He is on the list of approved dairy cattle judges of the national associations for Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein, and Jersey breeds, and is also an official type-classification inspector for the Ayrshire Association. He belongs to several honorary and scientific associations.

There's a new call for people who know! and the College of Agriculture will try to supply those people. To help meet an increasing need for persons trained in commercial food canning, freezing, dehydrating, and the preserving industry, a new four-year course in food processing with emphasis on fruits and vegetables will be offered.

Dean Myers said the aim is to give broad training in the food processing field for students who wish to prepare for plant, field, office, or sales work in the industry.

Completion of 120 hours of course work during the 4 years will lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science. A farm practice requirement calls for the equivalent of at least one year of farm work or a combination of work on a farm and in a processing plant.

This requirement must be satisfied by the beginning of the senior year, and can be accomplished in three summer vacations.

The curriculum features considerable training in chemistry and the agricultural sciences and permits electives over a broad field that includes work in food processing, chemical and biological control, business aspects of the processing industry, and work in the production and handling of crops for processing.

Establishment of the new training course came as a result of a thorough study by a special committee of the college and the educational committee of the Association of New York State Canners, which has desired trained personnel in the food field, particularly the canning and freezing industry.



### Farm In The Zoo

The inquisitive colt stuck his head over the stall door and peered down at the eight-year-old who gazed up at him. The future Suffolk stallion snorted, then turned away in disgust, for it was just another city kid, wide-eyed at the size of "the pony." The colt was used to it for on weekdays he usually had 50 kids gaping at him, and on Sundays, it was more likely that 1000 city folks, old ones as well as the youngsters, said "Wow! that's a pretty big horse."

The "farm" in New York City's Bronx Zoo provides authentic information as well as fun for the city's kids who haven't yet had a chance to see that milk doesn't come from a bottle. This replica of an actual farm has a silo, a corral, a cow barn, milking equipment, pens for the piglets, stalls for the horses, coops for the chickens. Latest equipment for the incubation and hatching processes, with diagrams, pictures, and demonstrations prove to the young New Yorkers that there's more to an omelette than a frying pan. Of course, there are some kids who leave the farm awfully disappointed. The farmer and Walt Disney don't agree on a pig's personality. "They're not pink" the kids wail.

The farmer's language is new and different, so the Zoo has published a small dictionary which explains such terms as filly, colt, bull, heifer, boar, shoat. Signs hung on the stalls and pens offer information on the type of livestock and their most important physical characteristics.

Then when the kiddies are tired from their trip around the farm there's an honest to goodness hay wagon to take them back to the Zoo again.

A new set of scholarships in the Hotel Administration department has been made possible by a gift of \$10,500 from the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co. of Milwaukee, Wisc. Each scholarship will provide at least \$1,500 a year to its recipient.

Starting this term, scholarships are open to United States citizens, students already enrolled, as well as entering students, and those returning from military service.

Three Cornell alumni who are now officials of the Schlitz Company were instrumental in making the scholarships available. Erwin C. Uihlein '14, president; Robert A. Uihlein '05 vice-president; and Edgar J. Uihlein '01 one of the directors, are the alumni.

The Army is now using a self-cooking soup! It comes in a can with a fuse attached. Just light the fuse and it burns long enough to heat the soup.

### Bag On The Post

Dairymen have a sign language all their own. It may not be commonly known, at least it wasn't to Prof. C. G. Bradt of the animal husbandry department at Cornell University who generally knows his way around in dairy circles.

While on a trip with a county agricultural agent, the Cornell professor observed a bag on a post along the roadside in front of a dairy barn. He asked what it meant.

"That means a veal calf for sale," the agent said. "The calf buyer knows what it means and will stop."

The bag may be hung over a post or draped over a fork stuck in the ground by the side of the road. Although it was a new one on him, Bradt sees a useful purpose in this method of advertising a bob veal.

The buyer stops only when the bag hangs out. It saves the farmer's time when he has no calf to sell. It also discourages calf buyers from unnecessarily entering cow stables just to look around. Herd health is protected, Professor Bradt pointed out, and added:

"The 'bag on the post' ought to be included in the sign language of more dairymen and more calf buyers."

Once again the back to the land movement has started. Ex-soldiers, tired of roaming and riding over miles of barren desolated land, and ex-seamen, weary of "seeing the sea" have the urge to stand still, take root, settle on a small piece of land and make it their own. The idea sounds sensible, but there are too many servicemen, too little land—much too little of the really good land.

If a piece of seemingly good agricultural land hasn't been bought and successfully farmed by now there must be a catch somewhere. Many returning veterans will sink their savings in abandoned farms . . . and end up on the relief rolls.

The average veteran will have about \$500, an amount pitifully small when compared to the amount needed to buy, work, and prosper on a piece of land.

In New York State, protection for the veteran in this type of transaction has taken form in the Farm Location Service with headquarters at the state College of Agriculture. The organization has an advisory committee in each of the 56 counties of the state. The men on these committees are farmers themselves, well informed on pitfalls of farming. Booklets describing the opportunities and dangers within the county have been published, and a veteran would start out with more chance of success if he consulted the committee in his county before buying any property.

"To continue what we have been trying to do for so many years—bring a closer relationship between the producers on the farm and the consumers in the city," said Mayor LaGuardia and to encourage selected high school graduates of New York City to take the four year course at the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, scholarships totalling \$20,000 have been set up. In addition, two year scholarships of \$300 each have been established for six N. Y. state agricultural schools at Delhi, Morrisville, Cobleskill, Farmingdale, Canton, and Alfred.

For Cornell, five boys will be chosen for scholarships at \$500 a year plus \$100 for books and supplies, and five boys for scholarships at \$300 a year plus \$100 for books and supplies. The scholarships will be awarded for the full four-year course.

They will be known as the "Cladakis Scholarships" in honor of Nicholas Cladakis, former New York Milk Market Administrator who joined the Air Force and was killed in action in an attack off the coast of Bari in the Adriatic.

### ATTENTION

Ag and Home Ec. Students  
Know Your College  
Organizations!

#### CORNELL GRANGE

Meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesdays  
every month  
Open to everyone interested in  
the Grange

#### HOME EC. CLUB

Social club for Home Ec. girls

#### CORNELL 4-H and EXTENSION CLUB

Meetings 2nd and 4th  
Wednesdays every month  
Educational and social  
activities

#### CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

Meetings every Monday, 4:15  
Roberts Hall

Editorial, Business, Radio,  
Publicity experience

These activities were organized  
for your benefit.

Participate in Them!

Professor Isaac Phillips Roberts was a pioneer—an educator of early pioneers in agricultural education from 1874 to 1903.

Professor Roberts was the guiding genius and engineer and farm leader who piloted the Agricultural Department through the critical formative days. Almost single-handed he managed the farm, taught the agricultural regular and special students, and at the same time sparred verbally with the President and University Trustees for sufficient funds to enable him to meet the growing needs of the farmers of the state. This he accomplished through correspondence, public speaking engagements, and teaching the students whose interest had been awakened to the need of scientific training for farming.

He combined many skills; as a self made architect and carpenter he designed, supervised and assisted in the construction of his own residence on East Avenue, the Cornell Campus. He also drew plans for the Alpha Zeta Fraternity House on Cornell Heights.

But the architectural accomplishments in which Professor Roberts took greatest pride were the designing and building of the University Big Red Barn. It was a mammoth 3-story structure, located on the site approximately where the Home Economics Building now stands. This barn was unique, not only on account of its large size, but also due to its combined living accommodations for all of the farm animals. It contained horse stalls, cow stables, bull pens, calf quarters, sheep folds and pig pens, and temporary poultry quarters in the dormer window peak of the south side of the barn.

It contained a large loft space for the storage of unthreshed wheat and oats, a threshing machine and large straw lofts from which many chutes conveyed hay and straw to the stables and pens below. There was a large "covered barnyard," one of the first in the country, for the cows and the storage of all livestock voidings from weather injury.

This mammoth farm structure was designed primarily with the object in view of saving labor in caring for all of the farm animals. A large cupola provided ventilation.

The Big Red Barn served its purpose well. But it was,—you guessed it—a dangerous fire hazard, because under its one roof all the Agricultural Department livestock, and some farm equipment were housed.

The farm animals consisted of a large herd of purebred and high grade dairy cows of several breeds, mostly Holstein, which had been bred up for many generations on the basis



## Pilot of the Farmlands

By James E. Rice, '90

of the pounds of milk and butterfat produced. Likewise the herd of swine as well as the flock of sheep consisted of several of the pure breeds. The horses were of necessity the powerful draft type, since the farm teams in addition to doing all of the farm crop work, hauled from the East Ithaca Railroad station all of the coal for the University. This was before the truck and tractor age.

A few yards to the west the little one-story dairy house was located.

All of this farmstead plant for teaching agriculture to farm students was the result of one man's vision, persistency, patience and economic handling of the large farm and farm building investment.

Perhaps the most amazing fact in the early history of the Agricultural Department is that Professor Roberts could have accomplished so much with so little financial and moral support and with such an insufficient staff. Until about the year 1886 Professor Roberts administered the Agricultural Department almost single-handed, with the aid of but one stenographer, an assistant, and a farm foreman. Then things began to happen. There came to Professor Roberts' staff, Prof. H. H. Wing, James M. Drew, George C. Watson, and L. H. Bailey. Now an expanding Department of Agriculture

was under way. It seems providential that Professor Roberts was able to participate in this upsurge of growth, and to see the department which he had struggled for many years to build now expand in personnel, material equipment, and students admitted to receive instruction.

In the year 1891 eleven students in agriculture were to be graduated. This was about twice as many as had been graduated in any previous year. This was an occasion for great rejoicing, and called for a special celebration. Hence the first Agricultural Department Banquet was held, at which Professor Roberts presided. But that is another highlight story.

During all of Professor Roberts' remaining years following retirement, he resided with his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. B. Roberts Coolidge, at Berkeley, California, where the writer called on him in 1923. The likeness here shown of Professor Roberts was taken at about this time. He stands erect, like a patriarch of old, his mind alert and taking a keen interest in public affairs.

Professor Roberts will live in the memory of his hosts of students, colleagues and other friends who paid homage to his great pioneer work in agriculture.

### A Look Ahead

County extension work and agricultural services will be expanded in all counties through increased personnel and better facilities. Funds appropriated by Congress under the Bankhead-Flannagan Act will total about \$92,025, this year, \$184,051 next year, and \$276,077 the following years. A total of approximately \$12,000,000, would be allocated over a period of years to the states on the basis of farm population. Increased extension service personnel and facilities at the colleges of agriculture and home economics will develop along with the increased county services.

Roses, carnations, and other beauties of the flower world may soon have another friend to help them ward off disease and insects. Azobenzene, prepared from nitrobenzene, a coal tar derivative, promises to save money, reduce labor requirements, give better control of red spider mite and the black spot disease, and avoid considerable damage to plants and flowers from syringing. At present azobenzene is still in the experimental form and is not manufactured commercially.

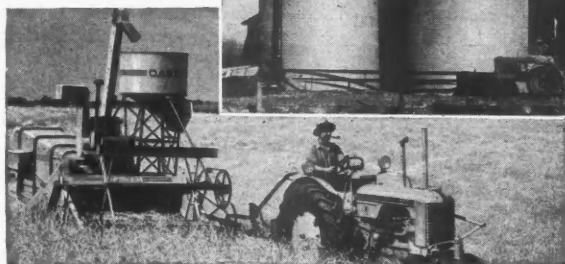
# *It's the* **ZINC** *that Stops the Rust!*

ALL credit to steel, a staunch and strong building material! It's worthy of the best protection you can give it—and the U. S. Bureau of Standards says ZINC is "by far the best protective metallic coating for rust-proofing iron and steel"... So long as steel is coated with zinc, it can not rust; and since the life of a zinc coating is *at least* proportional to its thickness, the heavier the coating, the longer it will protect the underlying steel.

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**Save Material!**

**Reduce Maintenance!...with ZINC**



It is sound sense and simple economy to use zinc wherever possible for the protection of iron and steel—in buildings, in equipment, in machinery. Good design that includes zinc-protected steel will cut costs, not only in the original saving of material but also in subsequent maintenance. Heavy zinc coatings insure greater durability and longer service life—that is a demonstrated scientific fact; so for economy, *specify heavy coatings*. They cost but little more, yet pay enormous dividends in greatly increased durability and reduced maintenance costs.

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Operated by a full-time staff, "Japes" also employs students as part-time workers. At present the manager is Mr. R. N. MacIntyre who runs most of the Club's business. Winter carnivals, class banquets, reunion dinners, have all taken place at "J.P.'s". Small though it is, many can fit comfortably within its walls. The dance floor is usually crowded, and ice cream, soft drinks, and snacks disappear with an amazing rapidity.

Wartime conditions have increased the popularity of this long used spot. It has changed from an afternoon meeting place for the co-eds to a "date-place" for week nights and Saturdays too. College youths no longer own the jalopies which once whisked them over the countryside. The stay-at-home-attitude has taken root, and Cornell boys and girls are now using the Johnny Parson Club as a favorite spot at which to have a snack, dance to the best of modern records, meet their friends, and "just plain set" to pass the time away. Skating parties still use the Big Red Room as a warming spot on chilly afternoons after a session of skating. Although the Club has been in existence for only a little over twenty years, it has become permanently established in the minds of Cornell students. The future of "Japes" promises to be rosy. At an institution like Cornell—it just has to be!

Professor Emeritus James Rice recently checked on the figures which prove the importance of the state colleges to the people of New York State. The agricultural buildings have cost \$3,782,404 . . . Home Economics buildings \$984,869 . . . the Veterinary college \$777,752. It's a grand total of \$5,545,025.

#### Part Time Farmer!

Home is where you hang your hat . . . but folks who work in town and still wish to live in a small farm on the outskirts of an urban area want a lot more than a hatrack in their homes. A good hard road, a fairly comfortable house, a good water supply, and electricity are now desired so that "home" may be adequately descriptive.

#### HOLD ALL WORLD'S RECORDS!

All U. S. records for butter fat production in the various ages and classes are held by Holsteins, and they also hold all milk records. The natural size and stamina of the Holstein cow has much to do with record breaking showing.

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**FREE**  
ILLUSTRATED  
HOLSTEIN  
JUDGING MANUAL  
MAIL WRITE

Four new members have been added to the faculty of the State College of Agriculture. Appointments taking effect July 1 were Dr. Robert F. Holland as extension professor of dairy industry and Leigh H. Harden as assistant professor in personnel administration. On September 1, Harold W. Ranney became assistant professor in industrial education, and on October 1 Dr. Harold H. Williams took office as professor of biochemistry.

Professor Holland, a native of Holley, N. Y., received the B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell, in 1936, 1938, and 1940 respectively. He comes to the new position from the G.L.F. where he has been director of dairy research since 1941.

Dr. Holland will take charge of the extension work in Cornell's dairy department. He has published many papers of an educational, extension, and research nature.

Professor Williams is a 1929 graduate of Penn State College. He received the Ph.D. from Cornell in 1933, specializing in animal nutrition, biochemistry, and physiology.

Since 1935 he has successively research associate, assistant director, and associate director of the research laboratory, Children's Fund of Michigan. He also lectured in biochemistry in associated institutions.

Dr. Williams is the author of some 46 publications describing his research in biochemistry. His special fields of work have been concerned with milk secretion, energy and fat metabolism, and chemical composition in growth.

Mr. Harden is a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at the Univ. of Minnesota, having received the B.S. degree there with distinction in 1932, and the M.S. in 1938.

Mr. Harden has published widely in the field of education, vocational guidance, and student counseling. His responsibilities at the college will include the handling of admissions, relations with secondary schools, guidance and orientation of students, and other administrative duties.

The final appointee, Harold W. Ranney, is a native of Perrysburg, N. Y. After completing work at Fredonia Normal High School in 1911, he received the E.E. degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1915. He later studied at Buffalo State Teachers College and the Univ. of Michigan, receiving the M.S. degree in education from Cornell.

Among positions he has held are: Teacher of electricity at Buffalo Technical High School; supervisor of industrial education at Cornell in the summer of 1943; teacher of industrial electronics at the state vocational school, Schenectady; and supervisor

of the war training program (curriculum construction) of the State Education Department, 1942-45, of which the work was done at Cornell. He is the co-author of a number of war training monographs dealing with electrical subjects.

#### Jitterbug Dancing Loses "Jump" Title

Jitterbug dancing, for many years now the self-acclaimed king of all things "jump," lost its title recently to the kind of dancing they did "at a lot time in the old town tonight," when a General Electric highly sensitive vibration meter scientifically proved that the old-fashioned polka makes the "joint jump" some 30 per cent more than jitterbugging.

At Arthur Murray's Fifth Avenue dancing studios, the vibration meter tested vibration (scientist's synonym for "jump") of a variety of old and new dances including samba, tango, rhumba, fox trot and waltz besides jitterbugging and polka. The polka set the "joint a-jumpin'" to the tune of 170 mills per second vibration, while the best effort jitterbugging could muster was 120 mills per second. Jitterbugging even had two chances to prove itself being demonstrated first in the subtle Arthur Murray manner and then in the "knock me down and beat me" Harlem version. The latter ran 120, while the former was good for only 40 mills per second vibration or "jump."

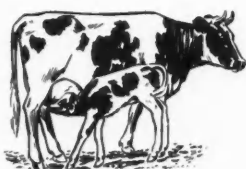
That the polka's king size 170 mills per second vibration sums up to plenty of "jump" is indicated by the fact that a noisy rheumatic "jack" drill will set up a pavement vibration almost 70 per cent less. Pavement under pounding of a pneumatic drill was checked at 57 mills per second.

The waltz, as performed, proved itself smoother than even ordinary room vibration, caused by sound and outside street traffic. While the ball room registered a base vibration of six mills per second, the waltz ran only 3.8 mills per second additional vibration.

The samba with 10 mills per second, the tango with 9.7 and the fox trot with an even 7 all recorded less vibration than that made on the same floor by an electric razor, which held out for 10.7. A fast rhumba boosted the photoelectric stylus over to 25 mills per second equivalent to floor vibration when a door swings shut. The vibration meter's wartime job was to check vibrations of gun emplacements when heavy weapons were fired, so that emplacement could be built sturdy enough to absorb safely this grimmer type of "jump."

# How To Grow Big Calves

*The G.L.F. Calf Starter Method  
Saves Milk, Grows Husky Heifers*



**1** Take the calf away from its dam 24-48 hours after it is born and let it get hungry. Teach it to drink out of a pail. Be sure the pail is spotless and the temperature of the milk about 100°.



**2** As soon as the calf has learned to drink from a pail, hold a little of the Calf Starter in your hand and let the calf nibble at it after it has finished drinking and while its mouth is wet with milk.



**3** Don't expect a calf to eat much Calf Starter until it is 3 weeks old. Fasten a clean box at the right height in the calf pen and put some Calf Starter in it.



**4** Don't put more than a day's supply of Calf Starter in the box at one time. Clean out the box and put in a fresh supply of Calf Starter every day.



**5** Give the calf a fresh supply of bright, early cut hay in a rack, starting at from 2-3 weeks of age. Give it free access to fresh water when it is 3 weeks old.



**6** As soon as the calves are eating three to four pounds of G.L.F. Calf Starter a day, mix in a little G.L.F. Fitting Ration and change entirely to Fitting Ration at 16 weeks.

**GLF**

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.—The cooperative owned and controlled by the farmers it serves in New York, New Jersey, and northern Pennsylvania—OFFICES, TERRACE HILL, ITHACA, NEW YORK

## *Welcome*



**I**T HAS been said before. We repeat it. The war service which you have now completed is one of which you may be justly proud, and of which we who remained at home shall be ever grateful. During your absence, our appreciation was expressed through continued functions of education and research, and through plans for your return. Necessity for increased efficiency and production with war restrictions has brought about the development of new methods and techniques for the farmers and homemakers of New York State. Their cooperation has made it possible to maintain, and in many cases to improve, the standards of pre-war years. Already, veterans enrolled in the colleges are turning in records of scholarship that are higher than those before the war. The returned serviceman has a more serious purpose in his desire for an education that will enable him to begin his career. We of the New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics recognize your new maturity, and are anxious to continue our appreciation with service to you, by helping to provide the training you want for your life work, now that the task of war is done.

**THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE AND  
HOME ECONOMICS  
CORNELL UNIVERSITY**



# Home-Ec Doings

## Off Again — On Again

Research workers have been experimenting again with cooking vegetables in a kettle with the lid on and off. They've partly disproved the old theory of cooking with the lid off to let volatile acids escape. It seems that a cover on the kettle helps the vegetables to cook faster. And the more study that's done, the more evident it becomes that vegetables should be cooked quickly to save food value and to hold their original color.

## Orange Juice Problem Solved

Here is the answer to that old question: "Should orange juice be extracted the night before it is to be used?" It has been proved that preparing juice the night before causes little if any loss of Vitamin C or flavor. It will change flavor and begin to ferment if prepared too far in advance, but if kept covered in a cold place, the flavor will not begin to change until after three days. The vitamin C in the juice is so stable, that it is not lost for several days, whether the juice is covered or not, or kept in or out of the refrigerator.

## Refrigerator Freezing

If garden peas, greens, or beans get a little ahead of the family appetites now and then, freeze the extras and keep them in the refrigerator for meals a few days ahead.

Pick vegetables for freezing when they are just right for eating fresh. Wash and prepare the vegetables as for cooking. Scald them in boiling water, then cool, drain, and pack them in the refrigerator trays that have been lined with moisture-vapor-proof paper. Cut the paper large enough so that all four sides fold over the food and tuck down securely at the edges.

Vegetables frozen in this way may be kept in the refrigerator for as long as one week. They will cook in just a few minutes.

## What Next?

Have you heard about the cream that whips itself? Open the can in which it comes, and the cream starts beating itself from a liquid to a froth! Watch for it on the market soon.

## Post-War Refrigerators

More space for storing frozen foods will be one of the biggest changes in post-war refrigerators if manufacturers follow the desires of consumers as indicated in a survey recently completed under the direction of the Research Committee on Food Processing

and Storage at Cornell.

Other features will include more space for milk and beverage bottles, flexibility of inner arrangements, and an adjustable shelf, with the possibility of removing a half shelf. Evaporators with fixed shelves for ice-cube trays were disliked because the home-maker could not use the space for anything else. Many complaints were made about hydrators in that they were too shallow to hold any quantity of food.

Shelves that draw out to place all food in easy reach, a latch that could be opened with the elbow or arm when both hands were full, and refrigerator space high enough off the floor to eliminate stooping were suggestions for making the removal of food easier.

## U. S. Appears Destined To Be Fashion Center of World

The United States stands on the threshold of becoming the fashion center of the world, and American designers and manufacturers are determined to lose none of the ground they have gained in making the fashion industry the fourth largest in the United States.

Topped only by the food, oil and steel industries, our infant fashion industry, so long stunted in its growth because of the awe in which our manufacturers held the Parisian fashion experts, is finally swelling its biceps and regarding the world fashion field with the "I'm the champ" look, according to an article by Alice Hughes in the September issue of *Cosmopolitan*.

One of the outstanding students of fashion in the world, Miss Hughes makes this prediction so far as the future of American fashions is concerned:

"Paris, London, Moscow, Buenos Aires, Melbourne and all other world capitals will imitate the American Look far more eagerly than the world ever tried to ape the models of Paris."

Although the United States' fashion industry received its greatest impetus through the fall of France and the destruction of the Parisian fashion marts, it had been fighting for recognition since the early 1920's.

"Clearly we in America have a husky, lusty, thriving fashion baby, a thriving youngster who has passed the creeping stage and is beginning to stand firmly on his own feet," the writer states. "Have we enough self-confidence to bring this child up to sturdy adulthood? Already our fashion baby has rewarded us handsomely in profits and prestige. Will our manufacturers, retailers and consumers

support loyally this baby whose talents were so definitely proven at a time of stress?"

## Something For The Boys

If some of you gals have been wondering just what to send that certain someone for Christmas, we have a suggestion.

How about making a scrapbook to send to "him"? It's bound to make a hit. Put plenty of snapshots in the book—pictures of yourself, your roommate and pals, your favorite spots on Campus . . . even your English professor! Also be sure to include several newspaper and magazine articles on subjects of interest to him such as sports, science, or post-war housing.

The war may be over, but many of our boys won't be back for a long time. They're thinking and dreaming of this American way of life, so its up to you to make all it stands for seem close. Start your scrapbook now!

## Career Hints

Opportunities available in the field of child development and care are increasing in variety, according to Professor Katherine Reeves, who directs the two nursery schools at Cornell. These may be illustrated by the variety of interests found among summer session students: a cafeteria manager from Columbus, Ohio, is studying the preparation and presentation of food for young children; an extension home demonstration agent is acquiring background to aid with the problems of rural women in New Hampshire; and a graduate student expects to go to China after the war to aid in parent education and nursery school work in the Fukien Province.

## Family Life Dept. Revised

In answer to a growing demand for personnel trained in child development and family relationships, the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell has revised its Family Life Department, effective in July. Renamed the Department of Child Development and Family Relationships, it has expanded to offer a wider selection of courses for undergraduates and several more specialized courses for graduate students.

This will be the first time a four-year course has been offered on the Cornell campus for the preparation of nursery school teachers, states Professor Robert Dalton, head of the Department, and practical experience in nursery school work will receive even greater stress now than in the past.

## A Freshman Speaks

By Cynthia Louise Foster,  
Home Economics '49



Hi there, Cornell! It's grand to see you! Yes, I've been dreaming about actually meeting you for years; and now, at last, here I am. That high school diploma lies forgotten in a drawer and my high school senior's dignity has been reduced to a college freshman's meekness, all because you, Cornell, have suddenly emerged before me!

While viewing you for the first time as a Cornellian is thrilling, I'll have to admit that occasionally my tummy is way up in my throat instead of where it should be. Could be a little surge of homesickness, but the main reason is that you seem so indescribably immense and awe-inspiring. Maybe you appear this way because you have such a vast number of buildings, teachers, students and acres of grounds. Also, this freshman has noticed already, you have a certain wonderful spirit. Should the campus and all the tangible things be taken away, your spirit would still remain.

Your spirit combined with your beautiful buildings and enchanting scenery seems to provide a setting very conducive to the carrying out of those ideals I've set up before coming to Cornell. Oh, yes, all we freshmen have them. Naturally, they are all different to fit each individual, but, fundamentally, you'd find them all the same. Here we are with almost a new life facing us and no established reputation, all of which makes it easier for us to mold our personalities the

way we've always wanted them. College, you know, is something more than just an extension of the kind of education we've had. All through grammar and high school we were busy with what is called "growing up," but now, even though that period is not entirely over, we're finding time for other things. We're just beginning to get a chance to do some serious thinking. Some of us are finding out for the first time that the world isn't that bed of roses we'd always supposed and we want to do something about it. That's one reason why we decided to go to college; and we chose you, Cornell, because through you, we think, we can gain the knowledge and inspiration that will put each of us on the trail to his own particular goal. That places a large responsibility on you, but because you've done a very commendable job for thousands of preceding Cornellians, we have full confidence in you. Our principal worries are about ourselves. Will we live up to our codes; or will temptations and the fear of other persons' opinions steer us away eventually?

But all this talk about ideals and I haven't even told you what my own are. As implied before, they are typical, generally speaking, of most freshmen. First of all, I want to become a better person—the kind of person I'd really like as a friend. That's where you come in. Your instructors, your speakers, your stu-

dent pastors, your clubs, and contacts you give me with fellow students—all will be wonderful influences and stimulations. When I have a good start on this first task, I want to help others. Of course, there are opportunities for that wherever one is, but I've heard that Cornell has some special organizations for helping those who need aid, and I'm hoping I can join one or two and really obtain satisfaction in the knowledge that I am actually becoming useful.

Perhaps the reason most often given for going to college is to prepare oneself for a career, whether it be business, law, personnel work, farming, or maybe even marriage. While many of us haven't definitely decided what work we want, we do know the general type of work in which we are interested and for which we are adapted. By the time we've known you one or two years, Cornell, we'll have a better idea of what we're going to do following graduation and we'll be able to direct our courses to that end. Even though I may have to take a course I dislike, I've made a firm resolution to study it just as much as the others, since some day the information gained may be more valuable than I can imagine now. I'm hoping to get a rather well-rounded course of studies from you. There will be the classes necessary for my intended career, courses helping to understand and get along better with people, and then courses for my own amusement to give me a more interesting personality.

Studies, however, aren't the only things on which I plan to concentrate. I've heard that you have forums, assemblies, and general gatherings where I can meet famous and interesting people. There will be activities where I'll get a chance to know my class mates in a less formal way than at studies. And then there will be (and this is what I'm really looking forward to) the "dorm life." Living together with so many girls is going to be an invaluable experience. I'll have a chance to know intimately types of persons I've never understood before, and perhaps this will enable me to be more tolerant and sympathetic than formerly.

Yes, Cornell, to an incoming freshman class you are truly the answer to a prayer, the beginning of a dream come true. You wonder what kind of freshman class this year's will be? Why, just the same as the former ones and the same as the future ones will always be. We are from China, from Italy, Chile, Nigeria, and Texas. We are from cities, farms, and small towns. We are Jewish, Protestant, and Roman Catholic. We are shy, we

are intrepid. We are dreamers and realists, visionary and practical. Our fathers are bricklayers, merchants, farmers, teachers, musicians, and missionaries. We like Shakespeare, Plato, and mystery thrillers. But though we seem so different outwardly, underneath we're really not. We have all chosen to come to Cornell and so we have a great deal in common. And through you, we all hope to find the channel that will set each of us on his way toward attaining that distant and lofty goal.

This is a story of what a freshman hopes to gain from you, Cornell. Four years from now the same person can tell you another story—a narrative of all she has gained and profited because of you. May it be another success story!

As a guide to returning service men and city people who plan either to make farming their life work or to live in the country while working in town, a new correspondence course, "Farming as a Business," has just been completed and is now open for enrollment. There are no tuition charges, but the course is restricted to New York state residents.

Organized by Dr. Van B. Hart, extension professor of farm management, the new course is being recommended also for persons with no recent farm experience or who have never lived in the country, as well as young farm people not yet in business for themselves. Prof. L. B. Darrah, of the agricultural economics department, will be in charge of the course which supersedes two others, elementary farm management and introduction to agriculture.

Subjects covered include: Differences between farming and other businesses, marketing of farm products, use of credit in agriculture, farmers' cooperative organizations, choosing or buying a farm or a home in the country, and ways for persons with limited capital and experience to get started in farming.

The new course does not tell how to grow crops or livestock, which are covered in more than 20 other courses offered by the college. Information on farm study courses is available from Prof. George S. Butts, supervisor, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

## **Attention Freshman**

### **HOW TO SAVE MONEY**

- 1. Buy Used or New Textbooks at the Triangle.**
- 2. You receive 10% dividends on all your purchases—50c on each \$5.00.**
- 3. Open Evenings for your convenience.**

## **TRIANGLE BOOK SHOP**

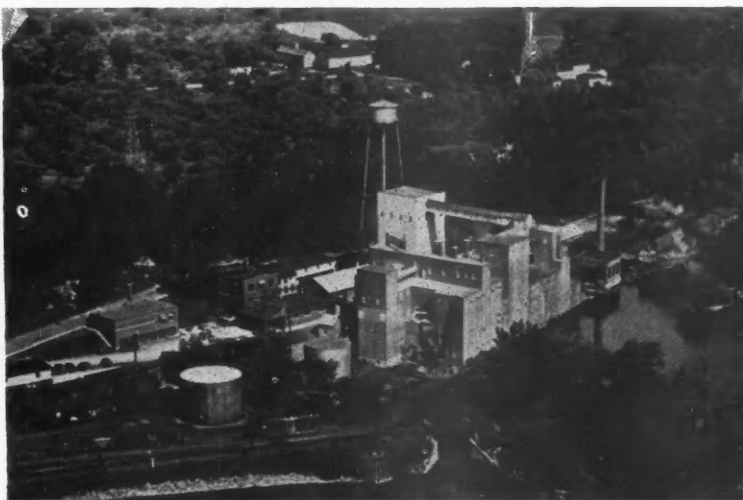
412-413 College Ave.

Sheldon Court

Established 1903

Evan J. Morris, Prop.

### **CONGRATULATIONS ON 25 YEARS OF SERVICE**



**The Beacon Milling Company as it is today.**

Back in 1920, when The Beacon Milling Company started in Cayuga, New York, it was common practice to take what was left after processing food for human consumption, and fit it into formulas for poultry feeds.

The Beacon founders started with the bird to be fed. They determined its nutritional requirements. Then they purchased the necessary ingredients and formulated rations to meet these specific needs. Moreover, they established a fine chemical and biological laboratory and field service of specialists to help users get the

maximum value from their feeds. In 1929 the old experimental poultry plant was replaced by a modern 60-acre Poultry Research Farm where extensive studies of poultry feeding and care are conducted under conditions similar to the average Northeastern poultry farm.

Such a far-reaching program has meant a steady year-by-year growth for The Beacon Milling Company which operates one of the most modern, best equipped plants and Poultry Research Departments in the entire country.



## Welcome Back!

The *Countryman* welcomes back to the Ag. campus these returning service men:

### Class of '42

Henry B. Goodman  
Patrick J. King  
Edmund S. Mathews  
Lawrence Manchester

### Class of '43

Gerald G. Chapin  
David Davis  
William F. Haenel  
Spiris T. Katsiginis  
Edwin E. Motsenbacker  
Frederick S. Johnson  
Burchard W. Smith  
George T. Sullivan  
Robert W. Walker  
Wilbur E. Wright

### Class of '44

Norman W. Allen  
Walter Baran  
Harrison B. Tordoff  
William B. Faulkner  
Leonard J. Schnall

### Class of '45

Robert F. Bender  
Arnold L. Brause  
George G. Judd  
Donald S. Manning

### Class of '46

Curtis A. Blair  
Israel Lerner  
Bradley Mitchell  
Frank N. Reynolds  
Frederick D. Sheldon  
Fred Zusselman

### Class of '47

Walter J. Banker  
Israel D. Powers

## Student News

### '40

Merle S. Robie, who majored in agricultural economics, has returned from the Philippine Islands where he was a prisoner of the Japanese. Merle had been a representative of the Columbian Rope Co. in Mindanao until 1941 when the Japs invaded. Robie escaped with other Americans and lived in the hills until finally captured in May 1942. He was then interned at five different camps, eventually ending up at Los Banos Internment camp south of Manila. He was released by American paratroopers and returned to this country in April. Merle expected to return to the Philippines within two months.

### '43

B. J. Bokstedt changed her name this summer to Mrs. Richard Forgham. She is now teaching Home Economics to Junior High School girls in Honolulu, Hawaii, where her husband is stationed.

### '44

Rosemary Pew is living in Boston doing social service work.

Inez Johnston has been in Philadelphia for several months working for the Wyeth Drug Company as Junior Laboratory Assistant.

### '45

Ben E. Kline is in Texas with the Atlantic Commission Company, an affiliate of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. Ben is produce superintendent for 52 produce departments in A & P stores located near Houston.

Marjorie L. Fine, 1944-45 editor of the *Countryman*, has joined the New York City office of Agricultural Advertising and Research as a copywriter. Congratulations are also due on the recent announcement of her engagement to Dick Albert, graduate student at Columbia University.

Corporal Egon Neuberger writes from Camp Bowie, Texas, of his experiences in Germany with the 94th Infantry and 101st Airborne Divisions. "My battalion went over to Europe in January. We stayed at Camp Lucky Strike for two months, and then finally went on the line. Lucky Strike was a new camp and did not have many facilities. The only baths I took were out of a steel helmet. We were very glad when we moved into Germany and quite excited about seeing with our own eyes what we had read about before. It was a pleasure to see how well some of the German towns had been destroyed, not a single house was standing in one piece.

## Scholarship Awards

Listed below are the scholarship winners in the College of Agriculture for 1945-46. These scholarships pay their holders from \$100 to \$200 and have been awarded them because of attainments in scholarship, character, and leadership. The *Countryman* offers its congratulations to all holders and takes pride in noting that five of the winners are staff members.

### Roberts Scholarships

John H. Bird, Falconer, N. Y.  
Ruth V. Haynes, Romulus, N. Y.  
Lois V. Hutchinson, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

### Non-Resident Tuition Scholarships

Anne C. Colm, Arlington, Va.  
Carlos Escobar, El Salvador, C. A.  
Norma G. Goldsmith, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Jean D. Krumwiede, Highland Park, N. J.  
Nicolas Theodorou, % Near East Foundation, N. Y. C.

### New York State Bankers' 4-H Club Scholarship

Robert W. Gibbs, Constable, N. Y.

### Robert M. Adam s4-H Memorial Scholarship

### Robert M. Adams 4-H Memorial Scholarship

Walter E. Boek, Holland Patent, N. Y.

### Beatty Agricultural Scholarship

Walter E. Boek, Holland Patent, N. Y.  
Alice R. Latimer, Afton, N. Y.

### Hervey S. Hall Scholarship

Ruth Adler, New York City  
Walter Baurle, New York City

### Sears Roebuck Agricultural Foundation Freshmen Scholarships

Franklin C. Bishop, Hanibal, N. Y.  
Stanton T. East, Amityville, N. Y.  
Paul J. Emerling, Springville, N. Y.  
George M. Miglianti, Hobart, N. Y.  
Douglas L. Murray, DeKalb Junction, N. Y.  
George C. Sanford, New Kingston, N. Y.  
Henry C. Watkins, Campbell Hall, N. Y.  
Leonard N. Young, East Springfield, N. Y.

### Alternates

2nd—Loren W. Torrance, Lake Placid, N. Y.  
3rd—Paul S. Burdett, Hornell, N. Y.  
4th—James J. Flannery, Campbell Hall, N. Y.

## Our Junior Freshmen

By Vivian Hoffman

During their first weeks at Cornell, freshmen are greeted with a bewildering mixture of new personalities, campus activities, courses, roommates, and a complete new era in their lives. In these days of re-adjustment students are aided by orientation programs, class advisors, and older students already acquainted with the traditions of Cornell. As these freshmen are guided and helped to make their place in a new environment, so there are much younger "freshmen" who are also being given the same type of guidance in finding their place in a completely new world.

The Nursery School conducted at the College of Home Economics is divided into two groups. The Senior Group of from three and a half to kindergarten age is under the guidance of Mrs. Ruddock. Miss Reeves, assisted by Mrs. Barnett, conducts the Junior group for those from two to three and a half, or older children not yet able to cope with a more active schedule.

The typical day of the Senior Nursery School begins with outdoor play in one of the playgrounds. An abundance of bicycles, wagons, shovels, sandboxes, and a jungle gym all help to build healthy bodies and better

muscle co-ordination.

At 10:30 they are brought in for some quieting activity before lunch. Sometimes the children are occupied with some special project. For example, last Christmas they made candlestick holders of clay, painted them, and then presented one to each member of the Child Life Department. Crayons, paper, easels, paint, and clay satisfy and nourish any creative urge a child may have. At this time, too, music is introduced by playing records, singing familiar songs, or by the impromptu dancing or marching done by the children in response to a program planned by a Home Ec student in charge of that particular portion of the day. The ample supply of dolls, blocks, animals, trains, cars, household equipment, story and picture books fits the mood of any child. Playing games such as "building a bridge" gives impetus to their imagination, develops the powers of observation, introduces new facts and provides an outlet for their emotions.

A lunch gong rings at 11:00, and the children are seated in small groups with an adult at each table. They are encouraged to develop a sense of self-sufficiency by manipulating the eating utensils, carrying

their used dishes to a tray designated for that purpose, and by serving their own dessert.

After lunch, they brush their teeth at sinks scaled to their size, wash themselves, and undress, assisted when necessary by one of the older girls.

While a child is attending Nursery School, his home environment is carefully studied in order to more readily understand his behavior at school. Opportunity is provided for students participating in the course to visit the various homes, observe the child in his environment, and in many cases find the clue to his behavior and attitude towards the school and his contemporaries.

The importance of giving a child aid in the readjustment he must make in leaving the shelter of the home for new experiences is not to be underestimated. The students attending Nursery School are given an orientation program designed to give them a more independent attitude, instill healthful living habits, and gain the ability to live and share with others. As new as Cornell is to the Freshman, so, too, is the entire world outside the home for the child of nursery school age. By the same token, as the freshmen are introduced to the University, so are these youngsters helped to orient themselves with the primary requirements of society.

### The Norton Printing Company

317 East State Street  
Ithaca, New York

### First, Last, and All The Time!

You'll start off your Cornell career, by getting your frosh cap or your frosh pin at the Co-op, and if you stick around for the next four years, you'll probably be getting your graduation announcements at the Co-op too.

In the meantime, you'll find the Co-op to be the most complete college store in this section. You'll be able to buy almost everything you need right here on the campus and over 10% trade dividend will help keep down expenses.

### THE CORNELL CO-OP

Barnes Hall

On The Campus

## Up To Us

Freshmen, FELLOW STUDENTS, Cornell's doors are open to you today. Inside the doors you will find it quite different from the high schools you know.

You may come from the richest societies or from the humblest of farm homes, from Ithaca itself or from the four corners of the earth. Cornell's family is too large and its ideals too high to consider the cut of your clothes or the color of your skin. Cornell forgets all these and lets you start together at the bottom rung where thousands before you have started.

Cornell offers you college life in any way you want it. You can let it enrich your life or it can disintegrate your mind and body. You can grow and develop in poise and knowledge until you are able to repay the world in a small measure for what it has given to you, or you can slide into the rut of self-satisfaction until you are despised and marked as a failure.

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Above all remember the success you have in your college days as well as the days to come depends upon you—so welcome to our Cornell.

W.E.B.

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### Farm and Home Week

Farm and Home Week will be back. After a lapse of two years, the colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics will hold their great annual affair at the end of March. Once again farmers, students, educators, and all others interested in the future welfare of agriculture will be here to shake hands, say hello, and learn of past achievements and future prospects. Many of us at Cornell have never had the opportunity to witness this all-important affair, but we'll be on hand this spring. If you're planning an after-the-winter trip, remember the dates March 25 to 29 and bring the family to Farm and Home Week.

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# **CAMPUS NEWS**

RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING KEEP  
GENERAL ELECTRIC YEARS AHEAD

## **FIFTY YEARS OF X-RAY**

### **From a College Laboratory**

Working in his laboratory at the University of Wurzburg, Roentgen discovered the x-ray. That was November, 1895. This year, 1945, is the 50th anniversary of that discovery and also the 100th anniversary of Roentgen's birth.



In 1896, one year after Roentgen's finding, young William Coolidge was hard at work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology experimenting with these mysterious rays. Later, in the General Electric Research Laboratory, he developed the tube now known universally as the Coolidge tube—a development second in importance only to Roentgen's original discovery.

### **The Coolidge Tube—**

#### **Milestone in X-ray**

The early x-ray tubes were gas tubes, and even the best of them were not always reliable. When Dr. Irving Langmuir demonstrated the possibility of a pure electron discharge in a high vacuum, Dr. Coolidge set out to build a radically new type of x-ray

tube. He produced a tube that was both readily and accurately controllable, and wholly stable.

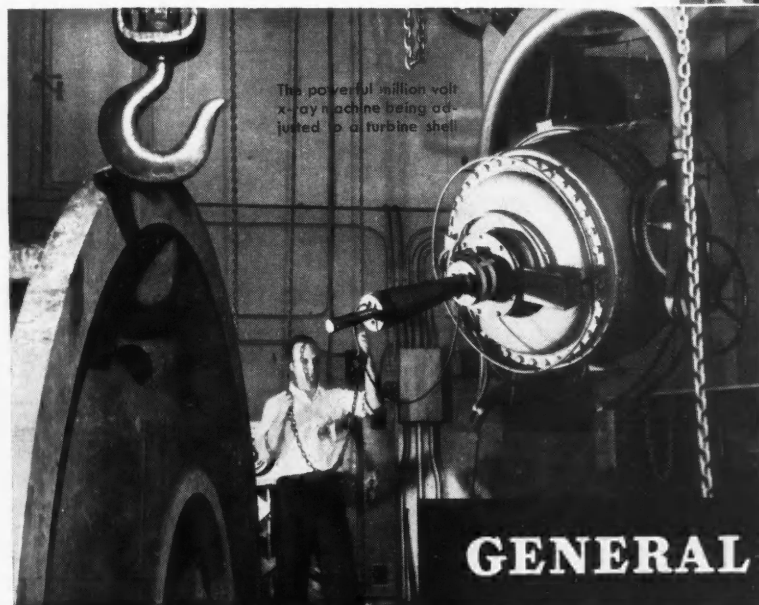
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—a sectional x-ray tube. He developed the *cascade* principle, applying a part of the total voltage to each of a series of sections comprising the whole tube.

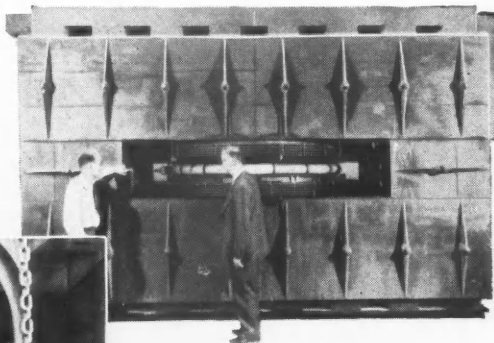
#### **Present and Future**

Dr. Coolidge's sectional tube has been an important factor in extending the range of service which x-ray provides in industry. Using this tube, Dr. E. E. Charlton and W. F. Westendorp developed the two-million volt unit, making it possible to see through twelve inches of steel. This unit will radiograph an eight-inch steel casting 78 times as fast as the smaller giant of one million volts. And Dr. Charlton and Mr. Westendorp have perfected equipment that will produce x-rays at 100,000,000 volts.

The world's dependence on x-rays is growing rapidly. Research, begun in the G-E Research Laboratory and the engineering continued by the G.E. X-Ray Corporation in Chicago are increasing the breadth of application, making the benefits of x-ray generally available to more people.



The powerful million volt x-ray machine being adjusted to a turbine shell



The 100,000,000 volt x-ray

#### **FREE**

For more information about x-rays, their uses and development, send for "The Story of X-Ray," Address Campus News, Dept., 6-312, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

The best investment in the world is in this country's future. Keep all the Bonds you Buy.

**GENERAL  ELECTRIC**

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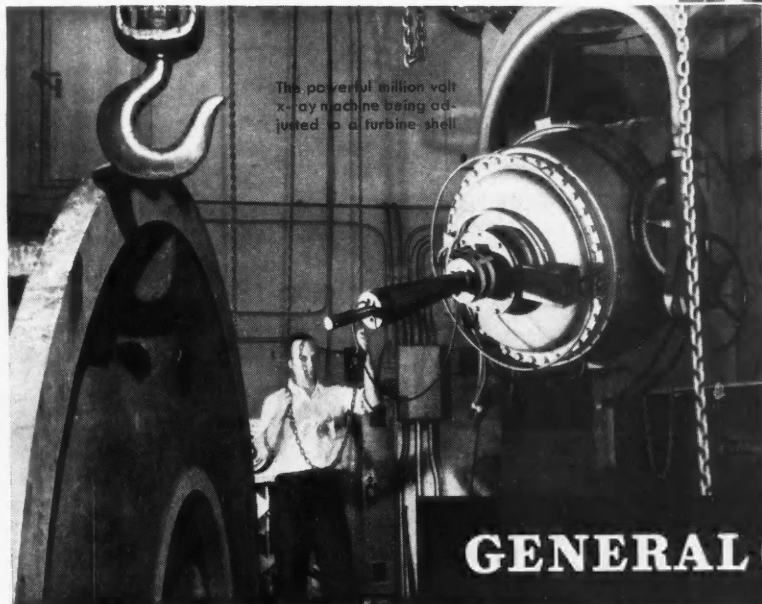
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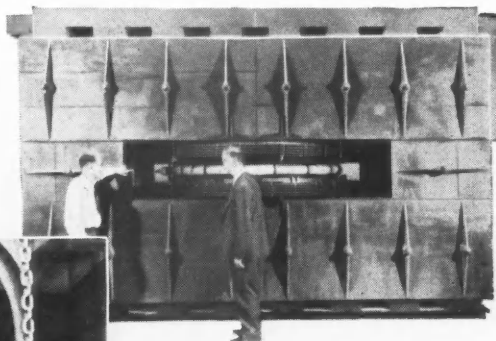
#### Present and Future

Dr. Coolidge's sectional tube has been an important factor in extending the range of service which x-ray provides in industry. Using this tube, Dr. E. E. Charlton and W. F. Westendorp developed the two-million volt unit, making it possible to see through twelve inches of steel. This unit will radiograph an eight-inch steel casting 78 times as fast as the smaller giant of one million volts. And Dr. Charlton and Mr. Westendorp have perfected equipment that will produce x-rays at 100,000,000 volts.

The world's dependence on x-rays is growing rapidly. Research, begun in the G-E Research Laboratory and the engineering continued by the G.E. X-Ray Corporation in Chicago are increasing the breadth of application, making the benefits of x-ray generally available to more people.



The powerful million volt x-ray machine being adjusted to a turbine shell



The 100,000,000 volt x-ray

#### FREE

For more information about x-rays, their uses and development, send for "The Story of X-Ray," Address Campus News, Dept., 6-312, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

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